

National Institute of Standards and Technology—

- (1) \$107,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- (2) \$110,210,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- (3) \$113,516,000 for fiscal year 2006;
- (4) \$116,921,000 for fiscal year 2007; and
- (5) \$120,429,000 for fiscal year 2008.

**SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY.**

(a) OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce for use by the Secretary of Commerce for the activities of the Under Secretary for Technology and the Office of Technology Policy—

- (1) \$8,015,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- (2) \$8,255,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- (3) \$8,503,000 for fiscal year 2006;
- (4) \$8,758,000 for fiscal year 2007;
- (5) \$9,021,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(b) OFFICE OF SPACE COMMERCIALIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce for use by the Secretary of Commerce for the activities of the Office of Space Commercialization—

- (1) \$500,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- (2) \$515,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- (3) \$530,000 for fiscal year 2006;
- (4) \$546,000 for fiscal year 2007; and
- (5) \$563,000 for fiscal year 2008.

**SEC. 5. AMENDMENT OF STEVENSON-WYDLER ACT.**

Section 17(c) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711a(c)) is amended—

- (1) by inserting “and nonprofit organizations” after “Companies” in paragraph (1)(C); and
- (2) by striking paragraph (3) of subsection (c).

**SEC. 6. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE.**

Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Science regarding the financial status of the National Technical Information Service.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED**

SA 1211. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1147 submitted by Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. BINGAMAN) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1136 proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and international broadcasting activities for fiscal year 2004 and for the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2004 through 2007, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1212. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. FRIST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1213. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, and Mr. ROBERTS)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1214. Mr. LUGAR (for Ms. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 1211.** Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. KEN-

NEDY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1147 submitted by Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. BINGAMAN) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1136 by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and international broadcasting activities for fiscal year 2004 and for the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2004 through 2007, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

**SEC. 214. ENHANCING REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT TO ENSURE NATIONAL SECURITY AND MAINTAIN THE UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO REFUGEES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has a longstanding tradition of providing refugee assistance and relief through the Department of State's migration and refugee assistance account for refugees throughout the world who have been subjected to religious and other forms of persecution.

(2) A strong refugee resettlement and assistance program is a critical component of the United States' strong commitment to freedom.

(3) The United States refugee admissions program has been in decline for much of the last 5 years, resulting in a chronic inability of the United States to meet the ceiling on refugee admissions that has been set by the President each year.

(4) Refugee applicants have always undergone rigorous security screenings. The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States have rightfully increased the awareness of the need to ensure that all aliens seeking admission to the United States would not endanger the United States. In order to ensure that the refugee admissions program remains available in a timely way to deserving and qualified refugee applicants, all personnel involved in screening such applicants should closely coordinate their work in order to ensure both the timely and complete screening of such applicants.

(5) Private voluntary agencies have and continue to provide valuable information to State Department officials for refugee processing, and along with Embassy personnel, can be utilized to assist in the preliminary screening of refugees so that State Department officials can focus to a greater extent on security.

(6) In order to meet the ceiling set by the Administration, which has been 70,000 refugees in recent years, a broader cross-section of the world's 15,000,000 refugees could be considered for resettlement in the United States if the Department of State were to expand existing refugee processing priority categories in a reasonable and responsible manner. Expansion of refugee selection should include the expanded use of both the existing category reserved for refugees of special interest to the United States as well as the existing categories reserved for family reunification.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide the Department of State with tools to enable it to carry out its responsibilities with greater efficiency with respect to the identification and processing of refugee applicants.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ANNUAL ADMISSION OF REFUGEES.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) efforts of the Department of State to admit 70,000 refugees, as allocated through

presidential determinations, for fiscal year 2003 are strongly supported and recommended; and

(2) the Administration should seek to admit at least 90,000 refugees in fiscal year 2004 and at least 100,000 in fiscal year 2005.

(d) REFUGEE SECURITY COORDINATOR.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to further enhance overseas security screening of the United States Refugee Resettlement Program, there shall be within the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, a Refugee Security Coordinator who shall report to the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Refugee Security Coordinator referred to in paragraph (1) shall be responsible for—

(A) ensuring that applicants for admission to the United States undergo a security review;

(B) ensuring that, to the greatest extent practicable, such security reviews are completed within 45 days of the submission of the information necessary to conduct such a review;

(C) providing appropriate officials in the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security pertinent information for conducting security reviews for applicants; and

(D) making recommendations on procedural and personnel changes and levels of appropriations that the Refugee Security Coordinator considers appropriate for the various agencies of government involved in conducting security reviews for refugee applicants in order to ensure that such reviews are complete and accurate, protect the security of the United States, and are completed in a timely manner.

(3) AUTHORITY.—In carrying out the responsibilities set forth in paragraph (2), the Refugee Security Coordinator shall have full authority to work with the various agencies of government to ensure that security reviews are conducted in a complete and timely manner, including authority to inquire about and recommend and inform the appropriate agencies on any particular application with emphasis on emergency protection cases for the purpose of seeking expedited processing.

(e) USE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN REFERRAL OF REFUGEES.—

(1) PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION REFERRALS.—The Secretary of State shall develop and utilize partnerships with private voluntary agencies that permit such agencies to assist in the identification and referral of refugees, through the creation of networks of field-based nongovernmental organizations with immediate and direct knowledge of refugees in need of a durable solution.

(2) USE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN OVERSEAS REFUGEE PROCESSING.—In processing refugees for admission to the United States, the Department of State shall utilize private voluntary agencies.

(3) REFUGEE RESPONSE TEAMS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to make the processing of refugees more efficient and effective, enhance the quality of refugee resettlement programs, and to augment the capacity of the United States Government to identify, process, assist, and counsel individuals for eventual adjudication by the Department of Homeland Security as refugees, the Secretary of State shall establish and utilize the services of Refugee Response Teams (in this section referred to as “RRTs”). RRTs shall be coordinated by the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration, or the Assistant Secretary's designee, and work with the Refugee Security Coordinator.

(B) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RRTS.—RRTs shall be responsible for—

(i) monitoring refugee situations, with a view toward identifying those refugees whose best durable solution is third country resettlement;

(ii) preparing profiles and documentation for resettlement consideration by the United States Government;

(iii) augmenting or establishing an overseas operation, especially in response to urgent developments requiring quick responses or more staff resources than are available in the existing processing entities;

(iv) assisting with training and technical assistance to existing international organizations and other processing entities; and

(v) such other responsibilities as may be determined by the Secretary of State.

(C) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.**—The Secretary of State shall establish appropriate training seminars for RRT personnel and make use of RRTs in situations where existing mechanisms are unable to identify and process refugees in a timely manner.

(f) **PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.**—In consultation with private voluntary organizations, the Secretary of State shall establish performance standards to ensure accountability and effectiveness in the tasks carried out in subsection (e).

(g) **CONSIDERATION OF VARIOUS GROUPS.**—To ensure that there is adequate planning across fiscal years and that both the Department of State's planning and processing operations result in adequate numbers of travel-ready refugees to fulfill the admissions goals set forth in the determinations on refugee admissions required by sections 207(a) and 207(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157(a) and (b)), the Secretary of State shall work to ensure that—

(1) all refugees in special need, such as long-stayers in first countries of asylum, unaccompanied refugee minors, refugees outside of a traditional camp setting, and refugees in women-headed households be given special attention for resettlement processing;

(2) attempts are made to expand processing of those refugees of all nationalities who have close family ties to citizens and residents in the United States, including spouses, unmarried children, or parents of persons lawfully admitted to the United States, regardless of their country of nationality, country of habitual residence, or first country of asylum, as well as grandparents, grandchildren, married sons or daughters, or siblings of United States citizens or other persons lawfully admitted to the United States;

(3) attempts are made to expand the number of refugees considered who are of special concern to the United States;

(4) individuals otherwise eligible for access to the United States refugee admissions program seeking admission to the United States as refugees are not excluded from being interviewed because of such individual's country of nationality, country of habitual residence, or first country of asylum; and

(5) expanded access is provided to broader categories of refugees seeking admission to the United States, thus reducing instances of relationship-based misrepresentation by persons who are bona fide refugees but who resort to such misrepresentation merely as a way to be interviewed for refugee status.

(h) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to Congress that includes information concerning the following:

(1) Efforts of the Refugee Security Coordinator in assuming the responsibilities set forth in subsection (d) that includes—

(A) a description of the process involved in conducting security reviews for refugee applicants;

(B) a listing of the various agencies of the Federal Government that are involved in conducting security reviews for refugee applicants;

(C) a listing for each agency described in accordance with subparagraph (B) of the number of personnel involved in conducting security reviews for refugee applicants;

(D) a listing for each agency described in accordance with subparagraph (B) of the amount of funding in the previous fiscal year for conducting security reviews for refugee applicants;

(E) the average amount of time that it takes to conduct security reviews for refugee applicants; and

(F) a plan on how the Refugee Security Coordinator will fulfill the responsibilities set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (d).

(2) Efforts of the Secretary to utilize private voluntary organizations in refugee identification, utilize private voluntary agencies in processing refugees, and an explanation of the rationale for not using such organizations and agencies in situations where the Secretary of State has made such a determination.

(3) Efforts of the Secretary of State implement performance standards and measures are described in subsection (f) and the success of private voluntary organizations in meeting such standards.

(4) Efforts of the Secretary of State to expand consideration of various groups for refugee processing as described in subsection (g).

(5) Efforts to ensure that there is planning across fiscal years so as to fulfill the refugee admissions goals set forth by the President in the President's annual presidential determinations on refugee admissions, including efforts to reach at least 70,000 admissions in fiscal year 2003, 90,000 in fiscal year 2004, and 100,000 in fiscal year 2005 as recommended by Congress.

**SA 1212.** Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. FRIST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and international broadcasting activities for fiscal year 2004 and for the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2004 through 2007, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

**SEC. 815. VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 217(c)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(c)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "Poland shall be designated as a program country under this subsection."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made in subsection (a) shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

**SA 1213.** Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, and Mr. ROBERTS)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and international broadcasting activities for fiscal year 2004 and for the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2004 through 2007, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Following the end of title IX, insert the following new title:

**TITLE X—RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE**  
**SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Winning the Peace Act of 2003".

**SEC. 1002. FINDINGS.**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) President George W. Bush has stated that the United States security strategy takes into account the fact that "America is now threatened less by conquering states than we are by failing ones".

(2) Failed states can provide safe haven for a diverse array of transnational threats, including terrorist networks, militia and warlords, global organized crime, and narcotics traffickers who threaten the security of the United States and the allies of the United States.

(3) The inability of the authorities in a failed state to provide basic services can create or contribute to humanitarian emergencies.

(4) It is in the interest of the United States and the international community to bring conflict and humanitarian emergencies stemming from failed states to a lasting and sustainable close.

(5) Since the end of the Cold War, United States military, diplomatic, and humanitarian personnel have been engaged in major post-conflict reconstruction efforts in such places as Iraq, Bosnia, Kosovo, Somalia, Haiti, Rwanda, East Timor, and Afghanistan.

(6) Assisting failed states in emerging from violent conflict is a complex and long-term task, as demonstrated by the experience that 50 percent of such states emerging from conditions of violent conflict slip back into violence within 5 years.

(7) In 2003, the bipartisan Commission on Post-Conflict Reconstruction created by the Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Association of the United States Army, released a report explaining that "United States security and development agencies still reflect their Cold War heritage. The kinds of complex crises and the challenge of failed states encountered in recent years do not line up with these outdated governmental mechanisms. If regional stability is to be maintained, economic development advanced, lives saved, and transnational threats reduced, the United States and the international community must develop a strategy and enhance capacity for pursuing post-conflict reconstruction."

**SEC. 1003. DEFINITIONS.**

In this title:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

(2) **DIRECTOR.**—The term "Director" means a Director of Reconstruction for a country or region designated by the President under section 1004.

(3) **RECONSTRUCTION SERVICES.**—The term "reconstruction services" means activities related to rebuilding, reforming, or establishing the infrastructure processes or institutions of a country that has been affected by an armed conflict, including services related to—

(A) security and public safety, including—  
(i) disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of combatants;

(ii) training and equipping civilian police force; and

(iii) training and equipping of national armed forces;

(B) justice, including—

(i) developing rule of law and legal, judicial, and correctional institutions;

(ii) preventing human rights violations;

(iii) bringing war criminals to justice;

(iv) supporting national reconciliation processes; and

- (v) clarifying property rights;
- (C) governance, including—
  - (i) reforming or developing civil administration and other government institutions;
  - (ii) restoring performance of basic civil functions, such as schools, health clinics, and hospitals; and
  - (iii) establishing processes of governance and participation; and
- (D) economic and social well-being, including—
  - (i) providing humanitarian assistance;
  - (ii) constructing or repairing infrastructure;
  - (iii) developing national economic institutions and activities, such as a banking system; and
  - (iv) encouraging wise stewardship of natural resources for the benefit of the citizens of such country.

#### SEC. 1004. DIRECTOR OF RECONSTRUCTION POSITIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF POSITIONS.—The President is authorized to designate a civilian, who shall report to the President through the Secretary of State, as the Director of Reconstruction for each country or region in which—

(1) units of the United States Armed Forces have engaged in significant military operations; or

(2) as a result of armed conflict, the country or region will receive reconstruction services from the United States Government.

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE RECONSTRUCTION SERVICES.—The President is authorized to provide reconstruction services for any country or region for which a Director has been designated under subsection (a).

(c) DUTIES.—A Director who is designated for a country or region under subsection (a) shall provide oversight, planning and coordination of, have decision making authority for, and consult with Congress regarding, all activities of the United States Government that are related to providing reconstruction services in such country or region, including implementing complex, multidisciplinary post-conflict reconstruction programs in such country or region and a transition to long-term development funded by the United States Government.

(d) COORDINATION.—A Director shall coordinate with the representatives of the country or region where the Director is overseeing and coordinating the provision of reconstruction services, and any foreign government, multilateral organization, or nongovernmental organization that is providing services to such country or region—

(1) to avoid providing reconstruction services that duplicate any such services that are being provided by a person or government other than the United States Government;

(2) to capitalize on civil administration systems and capabilities available from such person or government; and

(3) to utilize individuals or entities with expertise in providing reconstruction services that are available through such other person or government.

(e) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Secretary and the Administrator are authorized to provide support, including administrative services, to each Director designated under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 1005. POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION PREPAREDNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop the capacity within the United States Agency for International Development to—

(1) develop and maintain a database of individuals or entities that possess expertise in providing reconstruction services on an ongoing basis; and

(2) provide support for mobilizing such individuals and entities to provide a country or region with services applying such expertise when requested by the Director for such country or region.

(b) EXPERTS.—The individuals or entities referred to in subsection (a) may include employees or agencies of the Federal Government, any other government, or any other person, including former Peace Corps volunteers or civilians located in the affected country or region.

#### SEC. 1006. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING INTEGRATED SECURITY SUPPORT COMPONENT.

(a) CREATION OF AN INTEGRATED SECURITY SUPPORT COMPONENT OF NATO.—It is the sense of Congress that consistent with the refusal to create a response force within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—

(1) the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense should consider presenting to the North Atlantic Council a proposal to establish an Integrated Security Support Component to train and equip selected units within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to assist in providing security in countries or regions that require reconstruction services; and

(2) if such a Component is established, the President should consider committing United States personnel to participate in such Component, after appropriate consultation with Congress.

(b) PARTICIPATION IN AN INTEGRATED SUPPORT COMPONENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the North Atlantic Council establishes an Integrated Security Support Component, as described in subsection (a), the President may commit United States personnel to participate in such Component, after appropriate consultation with Congress.

(2) CAPABILITIES.—The units composed of United States personnel participating in such Component should be capable of—

(A) providing for security of a civilian population, including serving as a police force; and

(B) providing for the performance of public functions and the execution of security tasks such as control of belligerent groups and crowds, apprehending targeted persons or groups, performing anti-corruption tasks, and supporting police investigations.

#### SEC. 1007. TRAINING CENTER FOR POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary should establish an interagency Training Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction Operations for the purposes described in subsection (b) either—

(1) under the auspices of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center; or

(2) by directing the Administrator to establish such a center under the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Training Center authorized by subsection (a) shall be to—

(1) train interagency personnel in assessment, strategy development, planning, and coordination related to providing reconstruction services;

(2) develop and certify experts in fields related to reconstruction services who could be called to participate in operations in countries or regions that require such services;

(3) provide training to individuals who will provide reconstruction services in a country or region;

(4) develop rapidly deployable training packages for use in countries or regions in need of reconstruction services; and

(5) conduct reviews of operations that provide reconstruction services for the purpose of—

(A) improving subsequent operations to provide such services; and

(B) developing appropriate training and education programs for individuals who will provide such services.

#### SEC. 1008. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the actions planned to be taken to carry out the provisions of this title.

**SA 1214.** Mr. LUGAR (for Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Ms. LANDRIEU)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill S. 925, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and international broadcasting activities for fiscal year 2004 and for the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2004 through 2007, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

#### SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OIL RESERVE FUND FOR IRAQ.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Coalition forces have liberated the Iraqi people from the tyranny of Saddam Hussein and his regime.

(2) The vast mineral resources, including oil, of Iraq could contribute to the present and future generations of Iraqis.

(3) Iraq has one of the largest known petroleum reserves in the world, and those reserves could be used to foster economic development and democratization in Iraq.

(4) Very little of the potential of the oil sector in Iraq has actually been harnessed.

(5) Revenue estimates Iraqi oil exports indicate that reconstruction costs will greatly exceed revenues in the near term, however, a recapitalized Iraqi oil sector will eventually serve as a vital source of national wealth.

(6) Under Saddam Hussein's regime, the proceeds from those resources were used to build palaces, enrich the members of the Republican Guard, oppress the Iraqi people, and stifle their desires for a democratic government.

(7) As many of the nations of the Persian Gulf demonstrate, possession of large petroleum reserves alone does not ensure economic development or democratization.

(8) The development of a vibrant democracy requires a strong middle class, a free press, and free and fair elections.

(9) The future Government of Iraq will face a variety of reconstruction challenges ranging from restoring infrastructure to providing basic human services like education and healthcare.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Energy should develop a proposal for the establishment of an oil reserve fund for Iraq and submit the proposal to appropriate representatives of the Iraqi people, and the Coalition Provisional Authority for consideration;

(2) the proposal should take proper account of the need of Iraq for funding of reconstruction, meeting its international financial obligations, and providing essential human services such as education and health care;

(3) the fund could be called the Iraqi Freedom Fund and could be based on models such as the Alaska Permanent Fund, as well as other appropriate models; which are managed on a for-profit basis to produce additional revenues; and allow a portion of the annual earnings of the fund to be distributed

to the Iraqi people as direct payments, or through programs designed to promote the establishment of a permanent middle class, with the remainder of the fund to be capitalized to allow the fund to grow for future generations; and

(4) the goal of the fund would be to encourage maximum participation by the people of Iraq in the operation of their government, to promote the proper use of the natural resources of Iraq, and to ensure that the Iraqi people benefit from the development of the natural resources of Iraq.

(5) Control and decision making over Iraq's natural resources properly belongs to the people of Iraq. This fund should promote the twin policy goals of a more democratic Iraq, and a more equal distribution of Iraq's wealth to all of her citizens.

#### NOTICE: REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for 2003 second quarter mass mailings is Friday, July 25, 2003. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-7116.

The Public Records office will be open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public Records office at (202) 224-0322.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 14, 2003

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the

Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 2 p.m., Monday, July 14. I further ask consent that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin consideration of H.R. 2658, the Department of Defense appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. McCONNELL. For the information of all Senators, on Monday, the Senate will begin consideration of H.R. 2658, the DOD appropriations bill. The managers of the bill encourage Members who have amendments to come to the floor on Monday afternoon to debate those amendments. We will consider amendments throughout the afternoon, and any votes ordered will be stacked to occur at 5 or 5:30 p.m. on Monday. Therefore, let me repeat, the first vote of Monday's session will occur in that rough timeframe of 5 to 5:30. The Senate may consider executive nominations during Monday's session as well.

On behalf of the majority leader, I inform my colleagues that next week will be a busy week as well. We are going to continue to work through the appropriations process and could have late nights throughout the week. Therefore, all Senators should expect rollcall votes each and every day next week.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,  
JULY 14, 2003, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 1:04 p.m., adjourned until Monday, July 14, 2003, at 2 p.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 11, 2003:

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONSTANCE ALBANESE MORELLA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

##### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOEL DAVID KAPLAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, VICE NANCY DORN.

##### EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

LESLIE SILVERMAN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2008. (REAPPOINTMENT)

##### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAURICIO J. TAMARGO, OF FLORIDA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2006. (REAPPOINTMENT)

##### DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

CYNTHIA R. CHURCH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (PUBLIC AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS), VICE MAUREEN P. CRAGIN, RESIGNED.